OUR FLAG AEROAD.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] LONDON, April 3, 1875.

The United States steamer Monongabela has arrived at St. Helena, having on board the Kerguelen party of observers of the transit of Venus.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE INCREASING DAILY-MILITARY DEFECTIONS FROM DON CARLOS.

LONDON, April 3, 1875. The Post's advices from the Spanish frontier represent the prospect of peace as increasing daily.

One hundred and eighty Carlist officers have already given in their submission to King Alfonso. CARLIST COMMANDERS SECEDING FROM THE

PRETENDER'S CAUSE. MADRID, April 3, 1875. Since the Issue of General Cabrera's manifesto to the Carlists 244 officers have left the service of Don Carlos and entered France. Of these nine were generals.

Many others have surrendered to the Aifonsists

MAXIMILIAN OF MEXICO.

THE MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE EMPEROR—CEREMONY OF THE UNVEILING IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS BROTHER. TRIESTE, April 3, 1875.

The ceremony of unveiling the monument to the memory of the late Emperor Maximilian took this city to-day in the presence of the Emperor Prancis Joseph, the Archdukes, the isters and an immense concourse of people. Great enthusiasm was exhibited.

BESPECT FOR HIS MEMORY, LOYALTY TO HIS HOUSE, eeches were made dwelling upon the merits of Maximilian and expressing the attachment of he inhabitants of Trieste to the Imperial House. THE KAIBER'S REPLECTIONS AND THANKS.

The Emperor of Austria. Who was deeply moved,

cordially thanked the people for their manifesta

tions of loyalty. THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL.

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE AMERICAN MISSION-ABY WORK

LONDON, April 3, 1875. The Times, reviewing the Moody and Sankey revival, considers the movement transitory, although long to be remembered as a curious leature of re-

THE STATE CAPITAL

ALBANY, April 3, 1875. Governor Tilden to-day appointed Mr. Alfred T. Ackert Justice of the Seventh Judiciary District Court of New York. Mr. Ackert is a young lawyer of some prominence in Pine street, and has been since Tammany's "reformation" a secretary of Tammany Hall General Committee. Mr. Ackert is indebted to Mr. Kelly, doubtless, for this appointment, inasmuch as he has always shown an un-wavering localty and devotion to the interests of the Tammany leader.

ment, inasmuch as he has always shown an unwavering loyalty and devotion to the interests of the Tammany leader.

MR. JOHN KELLY IN ALBANY.

The leader of Tammany Hail, Mr. John Kelly, arrived here late on Friday night, aiter all the New York delegation had departed for their homes. He visited Governor Tilgen, and nad a lengthy interview both at his residence and at the Executive Chamber. The purport of this visit has not yet transpired. Rumor has it that he came to consult with the Governor upon legislation for New York. He probably feels that Mr. Tilden now has in his hands the perfect mouiding of the political future, not alone of Tammany Hail, but of the party throughout the State. No man can possibly stand higher before the community at present than Samuel J. Tilden. As a political ally of those who now rule Tammany Hail he is an absolute necessity. Petty intricuers or ward politicians cannot touch him. He has the whole game in his hands. I think he is not the man to lose so golden an opportunity.

I met Mr. Kelly after his visit to the Governor and he expressed himself as perfectly in accord with Mr. Tilden in regard to canal matters. He also gave, he said, the Governor his personal assurance that he will do his utmost by personal efforts and influence to sustain all measures looking toward reform in canal management and policy. The rumor started that Mr. Kelly came to Albeny for the purpose of arranging any needini compromise in regard to investigations in canal matters I can authoritatively state is without the slightest foundation. No such proposition for compromise could or would be tolerated. There is no man in the state less fleey to make such a proposition than Mr.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

HARTFORD, April 3, 1875. the State has been one of the most active for ears, closed here to-night by large meetings of both parties. The republicans met at the Opera House. Postmaster General Jewell presided and introduced the speakers. Hot James G. Blaine addressed the meeting for an four and a half, following mainly the line of argument pursued in his address at New Haven lass evening. General Hawley also spoke.

At Allyn Hall there was a large audience of lemograts to hear Sepator Eaton.

THE FLAG OF PEACE.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG BY THE BOSTON MIL-ITABY OFFICERS TO THE CHARLESTON PAIR-THE LOCKED SHIELDS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND BOUTH CAROLINA EMBLAZONED THEREON-THE SPEECH OF COLONEL ANDREWS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 3, 1875. Last night the flag sent from Boston to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, was presented at the fair by Messrs. Hall and White, representatives of the Boston military officers. There was a very large assemblage of the principal inhabitants of the city, and the proceedings were of a very enthusiastic character.

Olonel A. O. Andrews, on receiving the banner, in the course of a very eloquent speech said:—In behalf of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston I accept fots banner, on which are embiazoned the locked satioids of Massachusetts and South Carolina, encircled by the flag of our common country, and I place it under the shettering branches of the paimetto, the embiem of a State which struggled to give it birth and waose own bosom was pierced in oringing it into existence. Henceforward and forever may they so continue united in amity, peace and good will! There is a legend of Alexander the Great as touching in the beautiful lesson it conveys as it is persistent to the auspicious occasion which convenes us to-night. Colonel Andrews then narrated the legend of the mode in which the deeply furrowed scar upon Alexander's face was hidden from the view of an artist who was engaged in taking a portrait of the great Macedonian, by the whisper of an angel, and then said.—Witness it recounted more eloquently than by any poor words of mine, in the beautiful banner which you bring, and the impressive and expressive symbols by which it is embiationed, Massachusetts and South Carolina standing together, shoulder to shoulder, their shields locked, both proudly erect, both peers of the realm, twin born and first born daugnters of a common parentage, joint and equal heirs in a common heritage—a heritage wrought out and blood bought by joint and common struggles. See them as they fightly stand, leaning upon each other as they did of old, with mutual self-respect, with a mutual sense of interdependence and a mutual reaponse to each other's movements, as when yonder Mountrie thundered back in conquering cannonade his glorious answer, "Sister, be of good cheer!" to Lexington and Bunker Hill. See them, interpenetrated and fired with the same spirit as when the British Governor in Massachusetts, Gage, wrote home to his masters, "Talk of depending upon Carolinal why, the poople of Charleston that South Carolinal why, the people of Cha Colonel A. O. Andrews, on receiving the banner. in the course of a very eloquent speech said:-in

THE MINERS' WRONGS.

DISCONTENT AND ANTIOPATIONS OF RIOT AND VIOLENCE IN THE LITTLE COAL FIELD-GOV-ERNOR HARTRANFT'S PROCEMENTION-HEAD-QUARTERS OF GENERAL OSBOON TO BE AT

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 1875. The action of Governor Hartrants, in relation to the labor trouble gives great gratification here, and is very heartily commended by all classes the community. The proclamation is considered to have the right ring, and the people generally feel some confidence that the majesty of law is to be strictly maintained. It is certain that the next overt act of the discontented miners will be iol-lowed by an order for the military to appear upon the stage of action, and it is equally sure that wise counsels will be exerted to avoid such a contingency, at least in this section. There are some who desire to see the disturbed districts confided to military rule as the most certain method of settling the present difficulties, and it is the policy of the operators to have such a state of the national guard they could put their mines at work. The miners, however, do not want to see the military, and for the same reasons. They have more to lear from the soldiers, as their presence will be death to their cause.

TIBING OF THE STRUGGLE There is justification for saying that a large number of miners have grown tired of the strug-gle and are disposed to "break" if they could be assured of protection for themselves and their families. Should the military be called into requisition the wearied out men would gladly embrace the opportunity to go to work and the lockout would come to an end. In this valley no State interference is yet necessary. The men are all orderly and well disposed, and will continue so unless some unfortunate and mistaken sympathy for their brother miners in the lower part of the county leads a portion of them to make a diversion in their favor by inaugurating trouble and excitement in this We feel quite safe from any disturbance here for the present, but it cannot be relied upon that some element of discord will not send out the now peaceable miners upon the warpath at any moment.

STARTLING BUMOBS. To-night more startling news has been received in the city, to the effect that the men at Beaver Brook, Buck Mountain, Eckley and Audenried have left work, being driven away by intimidation and from a fear that their lives are in danger. This action jeopardizes the property of the mines and may produce incalculate damayer. Deputy Sheriff Rhoades has telegraphed to-day that the extent of territory is too large for him to guard effectually, and he is poweriess to execute the mission intrusted to him. Taken altogether, the situation to-night may be considered more threatening than at any time since the uneasy spirit began to develop among the miners of the Lebigh region, and it seems that nothing but the appearance of troops will prevent the destruction of property and ayert outrages against persons.

The Little Coal Field.

To properly understand why the bitterness of feeling is manifested so much more strongly in the little coal field than in the Wyoming district it should be stated that the men there have been exposed to peculiar exasperations from the operators all winter. They were turned out of work at twelve hours' notice, and since the commencement Brook, Buck Mountain, Eckley and Augenried

exposed to peculiar exasperations from the operators all winter. They were turned out of work at twelve hours' notice, and slace the commencement of the lockout have been subjected to narasaments which are unknown in other quarters. Their families have been insulted by special policemen from Philadelphia; they have been denied the poor privilege of gleaning fuel from the debris of the mines, and in a variety of ways provoked to assume retaliatory measures. White lawlessness cannot be countenanced or in any way excused it must be admitted, in favor of the miners, that they are not altogether to olame for the condition of things which has been created. The operators have been extremely intolerant thus far in the contest netween capital and labor, and have exhibited a disposition to force matters to extremes quite as much as their employes have done, only in a different manner.

TYRANNY OF CAPITALISTS.

As an instance of the feeling alluded to it may be mentioned that the Hutchinson mine, in Kingston, near this city, having received orders for coal on terms pecuniarily remunerative, arrangements were made to resume operations, paying the men when was rendered nugatory by the Delaware, lackawanna and Western Railroad relusing the transportation of the men working the mine, who were paid more wages than the Hyde Park men had received. This act is severely commented upon by the community at large, and has been cited by the miners as an evidence of the oppressive policy which governs the combinations of the large coal corporations. The contest is rapilly degenerating into the most bitter hostility between the opposing parties, and there is a prospect that the exciting scenes of 1871 are to be enacted over again.

General Osborn is still absent in Harrisburg, and its possible that on his return his headquarters for a season will be removed to Hazleton.

A MEETING OF MINERS.

HAZLETON, Pa., April 3, 1875. A delegate meeting of the several branches of the Miners' Union belonging to tous region was held here to-day. Its object is supposed to have had some bearing on the works at Mount Pleasant. Although Mr. Taggert signed the bases, and in writing agreed to accede to the demands of the mob, there is still some dissatisfaction existing. and fears are entertained that the men may yet and lears are entertained that the men may yet accomplish what was undertaken on Monday last. Rumors are circulating of a mass meeting of the miners to be held on Monday, although some are of the opinion that the delegate meeting held to-day may have sufficient influence with the men to make a mass meeting unnecessary. The merchants of our lown, who formed a part of the Sheriff's bosse on Wednesday and Thursday, have incurred the opposition of the miners. A glocer's wagon, sent to Eberdale to deliver goods on Thursday, was stoned out of town, and the driver was obliged to return without delivering his goods. Several of the merchants who were ordered out to assist the Sheriff, fearing to incur the ill will of the minera, refused to go, preferring to risk the penalty. This refusal, however, was not so much through fear of personal violence at the hands of the miners, but rather for lear that their trade would suffer.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

At a large meeting held at St. James' Hall this evening, for the purpose of reviewing and indorsing Governor Tilden's Canal Message, and particularly in reference to the proposed low tariff of tolls, the first and most induential men of the city, irrespective of party, were present. The meeting was called to order by Frank W. Fisk, Vice President of the Board of Trade, who nominated Hon. G. W. Clinton, Chairman. Addresses were made by Judge Clinton, Hon. As P. Nicnols, J. C. Sprague and Hon. h. S. Cutting.

Resolutions were adopted fully indorsing the views expressed in Governor Tilden's message, and thanking him for learlessly exposing the abuses in canal management, recognizing it as a signal blow struck for the cause of honest politics and a noble service done for the interests of the State, piedging themselves to sustain him in every effort to punish corruptionists and promote reform, confidently relying in the co-operation of Governor Tilden in securing needed relief for transportation interests and piedging our people as ever ready to support him in his endeavor to elevate honest government, and calling upon our representatives in the Legislature to give their hearty support and co-operate with him in his movement of canal reform, and for the enactment of the reduced toll sheet recommended by the Canal Board.

Copies of the resolutions will be transmitted to Governor Tilden and the members of the Canal meeting was called to order by Frank W. Fisk. Copies of the resolutions will be transmitted to Governor Tilden and the members of the Canal

TENNESSEE KU KLUX.

MEMPHIS, April 3, 1875. In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judges Emmons and Ballard overruled a motion of the State Attorney General to dismiss the Gibson county Ku Klux cases for want of jurisdiction. The trial will proceed next week.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 3, 1875. The case of George Q. Cannon, indicted for polygamy, has been appealed of the prosecution to the Territorial Supreme Court. Mr. Cannon gave bonds in \$5,000 for his appearance. The trial of John D. Lee and others at Beaver, Utah, charged with participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre, has been postponed.

DEFAULTING BANKERS.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3, 1875. John E. Rossienx, President, and Thomas J. Armistead, Cashier, of the Dollar Savings Bank, an institution which collapsed during the pante in September, 1873, were arrested to-day on warrants charging them with the embezziement of \$14,000 of the unds of the bank and with making fraudulent entries to conceal the same. They were committed to jail, bail being refused. The affairs of the Dolar Savings Bank are now in the hands of the United States District Court. THE HUDSON RIVER.

The mild weather of the past few days, combined with the gentle rain of yesterday, has had a very perceptible effect on the ice in the apper Hudson, and though navigation has already remained closed later than at any period since 1859, when the ice moved on April 6, the prognostica tions of the river men, made a week or two since that boats would not get through to Troy before the middle of this month, are not likely to be fulfilled. The ice in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, though seemingly firm, is in reality very wear and liable to break up at any mo-cent. At Albany the movement of the ice iroq above has thrown immense masses upon the piers and abutments of the bridge, forming a loge dam towering nearly to a line with the roadway, while below the city some six miles large field of ice had moved down, leaving large spaces in the river completely clear. The extreme and prolonged cold weather of the past winter rendered the sec unusually thick and dense, and the quantity is to great that it will require some days to clear the coannel after it has once started. At present the rwer is comparatively clear to Newburg, and last evening in: barge Charles Spear started from play No. 35 in tow of the steamboat Hasbrouck en route for that point—the first vessel of the season, the Hasbrouck, which belongs to Poughkeepste, will continue on to that city at the earliest practicable moment, and it is snicipated she will be apic to reach there on Monday. Meanwhile the various passenger and freight lines are in readiness for the spring opening, which they hope, will come around within a week. ing a lage dam towering nearly to a line with the

CONDITION OF THE UPPER HUDSON

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 3, 1875. Later despatches from the upper Hudson state that the ice gorge which had formed in the river three miles south of Albany broke late this afternoon, passing down the river and starting the ice. on the move at Castleton. From the latter point south to Budson there are many open spots. The Castleton leri phoat attempted to cross the river to-day, but lailed. A boat is expected to arrive here from New York to-morrow or on Monday. All lears of damage by the flood along the river are subsiding.

THE RIVER AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 3, 1875. There is no change to notice in the river. The streets adjacent are still submerged. Despatches received here this afternoon state that the lee in the Monawk River, opposite Fort Plain, Little Falls and other points along the valley, broke up and commenced moving down between ten and eleven o'clock to-day. At Hoffman's Ferry and at Crane's Village the ice is reported to be piled up Crane's Village the ice is reported to be piled up very high; but it is thought it will not prove a very strong obstacle to the ice moving down from the west. The water is rising along the whole vally. The ice barrier in the Hudson River, about six miles south of this city, still remains unbroken and immovable. At two o'clock this aiternoon the ice remained firm at Castleton, Hudson and Catskill. It is reported that persons crossed the river on the ice at Hudson to-day. It is expected that the ice from the Mohawk River, if no impediment intervenes, will pass this city before to-morrow morning. Should the barrier just below this city remain it will make very nigh water here.

FRESHET ON THE WALLKILL

THE GREATEST FRESHET YET KNOWN ON THE WALLELL MIVER-LOSS OF BRIDGES IN

over the Wallkill, at Phillipsburg, between Goshen and middletown, was carried away by the ice, which came down the river in a body. It was a structure 600 feet long, costing originally about \$3,000, and had withstood the annual freshets for about forty years. The Scotchtown bridge, a ew miles below it-a bridge of similar dimensions-was carried away also an hour or two later the same afternoon; also the bridge at Stony Pond, near Mr. Bachman's celebrated horse farm; a bridge over the same river, built by Mr. Bachnan at considerable expense, and an important bridge on the same river; also a fourth bridge at Chechunk, three miles from Goshen, on the Wallkill River, costing last fall \$2,800. These com-prise all the bridges on the Walikill, between Pelletus Island and Montgomery, covering a distance of twenty miles, with no crossing place left within this distance through the most poralogs region of Orange county.

A BURST OF PORTY THOUSAND ACRES The freshet which had been slowly accumulating west of New Hampton and embracing the pent up waters of New Hampton and embracing the pent up waters of the Jersey mountains, filling a vast reservoir of some 40,000 acres west of Goshen, suddenly burst its barriers and came down with the most destructive effect and with a violence unknown in the history of the river. It is supposed that there is but one bridge standing on the Wallkhil between Goshen and the Jersey hne, a distance of twenty miles. The disaster at Phillipsburg was more immediately precipitated by the avalanche of waters which came down the river at Chechunk at a point where the Eric Rallway Company had recently came down the river at Chechunk at a point where the Erie Railway Company had recently enlarged the dimensions of their railroad bridge, and where the lee in an Immense quantity came through on a current running with great rapidity, suddenly overdowing and breaking up the miliphone at Phillipsburg, which came down in a mass, literally litting the Phillipsburg bridge from the piers and carrying it away as a wreck down the river. At nine o'clock the Montgomery bridge, although apprehensions were hourly entertained of its destruction. Though located on the line of the Walkill Valley Railway, the road in no instance crosses the Walkill excepting at new Paitz, which was all right.

Walkill Valley Railway, the road in no instance crosses the Walkill excepting at new Paltz, waich was all right.

THE IRRUPTION VERY SUDDEN.
On the arrival of the Kingston passenger train this evening the greatest portion of the flood had not reached that point of the river, probably, where the train passes over. The irruption was so sudden and unexpected that many people were caught absent irom bome on both sides of the river and with no prospect of getting to their residences again until the ice bresnet subsides. The Monigomery people turned out and have chained their brioge fast in hopes of saving it. It is a costly and beautiful structure, and its loss would be a great calamity to the whole neighborhood. Should it be carried away it would probably carry the Waiden bridge, five miles below, with it. The bridges already gone could not be replaced short of \$100,000.

THE SENATORIAL EXCURSION.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3, 1875. The Senatorial excursion party to Mexico, con-sisting of twenty gentlemen and five ladies, have finally concluded to use the government vessel placed at their service, and will sail to-morrow morning in the steamer Despatch for Vera Cruz. THE GRANDDAUGHTER MARRIAGE.

MEMPHIS, April 3, 1875.

Governor Parker has pardoned ex-State Senator McKenna, who was recently sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary for marying his former wite's granddaughter.

LARGE FIRE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 3, 1875. At haif-past five P. M. a fire broke out in the five story brick building known as the Coit Block, at the corner of West, Swan and Pearl reets, occupied by White & Bayley, lithographers and printers; John E. Marshall, envelope manufacturer and otners. The building was totally destroyed. White & Bayley's loss is estimated at \$145,000; insured for \$83,000. Total loss \$220,000; insured for \$140,000. Edward J. Chester, foreman of Liberty Hose, while in the discharge of his duties on the third floor of the building, was killed by the failing of the fourth floor on him. He was taken out alive, but died shortly after. His limbs were broken and his face badly burned and disfigured.

THE CANADIAN WIMBLEDON TEAM.

OTTAWA, Cap., April 3, 1876. The sailing of the Canadian Wimbledon team for England is fixed for June 19 from Quebec.

A NOVA SCOTIA SUSPENSION.

HALIPAX, April 3, 1875. The liabilities of Pryor & Sons, commission merchants, who are insolvent, are \$92,500.

BURGLARIES ON LONG ISLAND.

Some maranders broke into the country house of Mr. R. Arnold, at West Islip a few nights ago, and did a great amount of damage. The house is and did a great amount of damage. The house is not occupied in the winter season, and all the closets, sideboards, bureaus, &c., were locked. These were broken open with a hammer and a chisel in the search for valuables, nearly every lock from the celiar to the cupola, being wrenched off, and in many cases the doors being torn from the hinges. But a small amount of goods were atolen, consisting mostly of plated ware of no great value. Mr. Arnold has offered a reward for the dataction of the villains. WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1875, THE SIOUN TREATY.

a toportant element in connection with the alrogation of any portion of the traty with the Sioux is the relation of tht traty to the State of Nebraska. The traty by which the Black Hills were ceded to the Siux i known as the Sherman-Augur treaty of 186. If this treaty, either with or without desip, a considerable portion of the lands contaned n the reservations created by that treaty he ben surveyed by the United States, and had ben ocupied by settlers under the Pre-emption Emessad laws. The settlers had been unwilling tgled what they consider as their vested rights uder laws of the United States, and the State Neoraska has maintained that the general govament might not lawfully make a treaty ceding reservation within the State of Nebraska to dians without the consent or sanction of that emmonwealth. By the terms of the treaty e Indians have the right to bunt on the orth fork of the Republican River, "so long as here are buffalces' to satisfy the chase." No umire is provided by the treaty to determine th arch under the terms of the treaty. The repreentatives of Nebraska raise the point that Imians who are parties to the treaty have for-feted their rights and that the treaty consequently may be declared void. The causes for which it is claimed the treaty may be abrogated ge LWO:-

First-That the number of buffaloes does no: ow justify the chase in the valley of the Repubcan River.

Second-That the terms of the treaty were tolated by the Sionx in their fight with the Pawes; the last point is made on the ground that ill Indian treaties obliged the contracting Indians o keep the peace with all tribes with which they nay have formerly been at war.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1875. THE DARIEN SURVEYING EXPEDITION. Secretary Robeson has received the following respatch from Lieutenant Collins, of the Darien

Jespatch from Lieutenant Collins, of the Darien Surveying Expedition: —

Headquarters U. S. Darien Expedition,
Junction Mukaido and Napipi Rivers,
Feb. 20, 1875.

Sig.—I have the honor to inform the department that, immedialely upon reaching the Napipi River I commenced the survey called for in my special instructions of the 9th of December, placing two parties in the field, one under command of Lieutenant Eaton and the other commanded by myself.

The party under Lieutenant Eaton began work on the 10th in the vicinity of beach, mark 22 of the survey of 1871, some twelve miles up the Napipi, being directed to run the line then eastward to the Atrato. In attempting to do this they struck an almost impassable morass, over which ne line of levels could be run with accuracy, and hoping to find that part of the country in better condition later in the dry season, I directed Lieutenant Eaton to leave that portion of the line for the present and cut to the westward towards this junction. In 1010 wing out these directions he again struck swamps, when he moved his camp ORANGE COUNTY—ALL BRIDGES GONE BETWEEN PELLETT'S ISLAND AND MONTGOMERY—
DAMAGES ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
GOSHEN, April 3, 1875.

At four o'clock this afternoon the covered bridge over the Wallkill, at Phillipsburg, between Goshen and Middletown, was carried away by the ice, which came down the river in a body. It was a tructure 600 leet long, costing originally about 3,000, and had withstood the annual freshets for bout forty years. The Scotchtown bridge, a sw miles below the a bridge of similar dimes.

YELLOW FEVER. Rear Admiral Mullaney, commanding the North Atlantic Station, reports to the Navy Department that one of the Spanish men-of-war lying off

Havana has forty cases of yellow fever on board and another thirty-six cases, although no cases have appeared on the United States vessels yet. The United States steamers Plymonth, Ossipee and Shawmut, which have been anchored off Key

West, have been ordered on a cruise in a more northern latitude, and the other vessels of the North Atlantic Station have been ordered to make rort Royal. S. C., their headquarters. THE FEVER AT FLORIDA.

The following telegram has been received at the Treasury :-

Treasury:—

KEY WEST, April 3, 1875.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:—
From despatches and private letters I am led to believe that a mase and erroneous impression prevails throughout the country in regard to yellow lever at tails port. There have been three sporadic cases only—no other cases—and there is no real cause for alarm. The weather is cool, and we are still granting clear oilis of nealth.

(Signed)

F. N. WICKER, Collector.

THE INDIANS. Special Indian Comp date of Zaragoza, Mexico, March 22, informs the Indian Bureau that he had concluded a treaty with between 100 and 200 Kickapoos, who agree to start immediately for their reservation in the United States and Indian Territory. A part of the tribe will remain in Mexico for the present. Mr. Atkinson met with much opposition from the Mexican military authorities and citizens on the frontier, who wanted to retain the Indians. ARREST OF COUNTERPEITERS.

The Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department to-day received information of the arrest at Dalias, Texas, or Pete McCartney, Rittenhouse and Rogers, the three alleged counterfeiters who broke jall in St. Louis, Mo., on February 2 last, in company with Hall and Rankin, alias Hoosier, who were confined upon a similar charge, and they are now en route to St. Louis in charge of officers of the Secret Service. It is believed that Mo-Carriney has been the cause of sending at least 200 persons to the Pentientiary for counterfeiting. He had control of the place for printing \$20 legal tender note, of which many thousand dollars have been put in circulation. When the escape of the prisoners was made from the St. Louis jail it was alleged that they had bucked and gagged the guard, but this story was not believed, and an investigation was held which led to the arrest of the guard. and they are now held for conniving at the escape of the prisoners.

ST. DOMINGO.

THE YACHT TAROLINTA AT ST. DOMINGO-IN-TERVIEW BY MR. KENT AND FRIENDS WITH PRESIDENT GONZALES-SPEECH OF THE PRESI-DENT ON BOARD THE YACHT-A CLAIM OF PIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.
St. DOMINGO, March 22, 1875.

The yacht Tarolinta, of the New York Yacht Clue, arrived here on the 19th inst. from Porto Rico, having on board Mr. Kent, her owner, and a party of friends, who have been making a tour of the islands. Yesterday they called on President Gonzales, who returned the visit in the afternoon, accompanied by two of the Ministers and other dignitaries. The President, in a speech on the yacht, said he was determined to try the experiment of free speech, a free press and as much though he should perish in the attempt. No one

though he should perish in the attempt. No one had been exiled but Baez and a few of his family, and they were at liberty to return here now if they wished.

The Tarolinta left here this morning for Kingston. Jamaica, from which place she will proceed to Havana, thence home.

President Gonzales, accompanied by three of his Ministers, his staff and some riends, returned a few days since from the province of Azna, where he had a conierence with President Dominique, of Hayti. The meeting was near the boundary line, and by preconcert toox place ou the 27th of Pebruary, the anniversary of the separation of the two republics in 1844, which is another proof of the wife the cordiate now existing between the two governments and people of the Island. The treaty of peace, amity, extradition, resiprocity of trade and guarantees to each other that neither any part nor the whole of the territory of eitheir shall be allenated, has been ratified and exchanged. It is stated that this government is now being hard pressed by about 2,000 of its citizens, victims of Baez's action, while under the immediate protection of the United States ships of war, to prepare and present a claim on the United States government for losses and injuries to the government and people arising therefrom. The foundation of this claim has been taken from the speech of senator Summer, of March 27, 1871, on violations of international law and naurpations of war to govern the assertance of war and propagations of international in war and naurpations of war to give the power.

present a claim for \$5,000,000, but has not yet decided how or by whom they will present it, having no diplomatic representative in Washington. The argument which it is said the Dominican government will submit in support of this claim recites the facts in connection with Bacz's accession to power, his attempt to dispose of the country and the lease of Samana; declares that he was maintained in power by the United States troops, and was compelled to fice when they ceased to support him; that while occupying the Presidency, protected by United States ships, he plandered the freasury of a large portion of its revenue and illireated its citzens; alludes to many other facts in regard to the relations between the United States and St. Domingo, which have occupied attention during several years, and declares the acts of the United States government were in violation or international law, and that it is responsible for the losses and injuries occasioned by the protection of Bacz.

NEW YORK CITY.

There were 1,727 arrests made by the police during the past week. The Board of Excise received for licenses

granted last week the sum of \$6,267 75. The first direct United States mail to Glasgow was carried out yesterday on the steamship For the week ending April 3 the Registrar of

Vital Statistics reports 565 deaths, 499 births and 44 still births. Andrew Doyle, aged fifteen years, living at No. 74 Market street, lell from the fence in the rear of his residence yesterday afternoon, breaking his leg. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick McCormick, of No. 113 Suilivan street, was struck in the head yesterday morning by Michael Donahoe, sustaining a severe wound. He was cared for at the Eighth precinct station James Regan, aged thirty-five years, was severely injured yesterday afternoon while loading a truck, a large tank that he was putting on the team falling upon him. He was conveyed to Belle-vue Hospital.

Mary Rodgers, residing at No. 112 Mulberry street, was taken to the Filteenth precinct sta-tion house last night, suffering from a severe cut over the right eye, caused by (alling from the stoop of a house. Sae was cared for and lest for

Yesterday Mr. G. A. Kissam sold a four story brick mansion with land 74x98, signated on the north side of Twenty-ninth street, 120 leed west of Fifth avenue, to the Bar Association of the city of New York. The house was the residence of the late George Greer.

Josephine Young, a colored servant, was arrested last night, by Detective Henderson, of the Pitteenth precinct police, on a complaint made by Herman Hirtz, of No. 54 Clinton place, of having stolen property to the value of \$50 from his house. She was locked up in the Mercer street station house and will be taken to court this morning. Late last night, while Bridget Louis, living at No. 349 East Thirty-fifth street, was near her residence, she was fired at by some party un-known, the ball penetrating her head but not en-tering the brain. The woman was taken to the Twenty-first preciact station house, where a police surgeon dressed her wound. No arrests were made.

A meeting of west side property owners has been called for Friday night at Central Park Garden to protest against the abattoir at the fool of Pity-ninth street and North River. The call is signed by Fernando Wood, Amos R. Eno, John McClare, V. K. Stevenson, the Paulist Fathers, the trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital, George W. Hecker, and a number of other influential citizens whose names will be found in the advertising columns.

THE HOBOKEN BANK ROBBERY.

Yesterday afternoon the English detective, Mr. Micklejohn, who aided in the capture of Klenen, the defaulting cashier of the Hoboken Savings Bank, appeared at the Police Headquarters in Ho boken, having come recently to this country, for the purpose of supplying a missing link in the chain of evidence against the alleged thick. It will be remembered that Klenen was tried a few months ago in the Hudson County Court; that one of the commissioners who empanelled the jury to try him was a director of the bank and an intimate friend of Klenen's; that the Judge himself was an old associate of the defaulter's, and that after the disagreement of the jury the said Judge stepped down from the bench and congratulated the prisoner. The prefext then put forward by the non-convicting jurors was that the Judge had charged that no conviction should ensue wishout positive proof that the stolen bonds were found in Klenen's possession. Captain McDonough, who arrested Klenen, swore that he got the bonds from Micklejohn in England, and that there could be no reasonable doubt but that they were the same bonds which Micklejohn had found on him. The English detective is now ready to swear personally to this. Nothing can exceed the indignation of the people at the manner in which the trial has been kept off for nearly a year. Klenen has been kept in a special apartment of the County Jail, feasted at the expense of some of the parties to whom he loaned the stolen moneys and through whose political influence the ends of justice have thus iar been frustrated. There is a rumor that the trial will come off this week; but as the trial has already been called twenty times and as often postponed the present report may be only an April fool fiction. months ago in the Hudson County Court; that one

BATTLE OF THE CORONERS.

Last evening Coroner Lynch and ex-Coroner Mahan, of Jersey City, met in Meschutt's restau-rant, corner of Warren and Montgomery streets, and an altercation occurred between them.

Mahan was too familiar, in the opinion of Lynch. Mahan was too familiar, in the opizion of Lynch, sayling the latter "Jack" instead of "Coroner." Lynch resented the unwarranced freedom, and Mahan, consolous of his physical superiority, declined to retract. The Coroners clinched, and after some heavy blows on both sides they were asparated. Lynch went out, but soon returned to the charge, and the second encounter was fierce and determined. Captain McHarney, of the First precinct, was summoned, and he arrested Mahan. Lynch had escaped before the Captain's arrival. An old feud existed between the two officials and this unexpected meeting was the culmination. Mahan is known by the alias "Steve Taylor." He was badly damaged in this fight, Lynch having used a bottle as his weapon.

HOBOKEN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Hopoxen City Convention of democrats met last evening. There was much excitement and crowds assembled to hear the result, the main question being whether the present Mayor should get a reuomination or not. Finally the following men were nominated:—For Mayor, Joseph Russel; Treasurer, John Kamena; City Clerk, John McUnliogh; Assessor, John McHnargy; Revenue Collector, John C. O'Sullivan. The ticket is regarded as the smash of the existing ring.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT ARE INVARIABLY benefited by sulphur bathing. The difficulty of procuring trustworthy sulphur baths without the dangerous exposures incident to public bathing houses, has been fully met by GLENF'S INVALUABLE SULPHUR SOAF, It is sold everywhere. Depos. CHITENTON'S, No. 7 Sixth

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Namau street.

A.—BROOKS' BOOTS AND SHOES, THE largest assortment in the city, and BROOKS' PATRNY CORE NOLE HOOTS and Success recommended by all physicians. A lot of Solten Stock at less than half price. 1,166 Broadway, corner Twenty ninth street.

A.—BRONCHINE
CURNS BRONCHINE
CURNS BRONCHINE
CHONGE affections of the THROAT. Prepared by the
Reisef Manuscuring Company, 46 Beaver stroet, New
York. In private use 20 years. Certificates, embracing
names such as have never before been given in aid of
any remedy, furnished on application. For saie by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.; GRORGE J. WENCK, SSI
Sixth avenue and Gilsey Honse: F. HAAS, Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street; HUDNUT & CO., Herald
Building, and all Druggists.

ALTHOUGH TOOTH POWDERS AND PASTES are occasionally useful as dentirices, so lar as pertaining to their friction or erasive power to remove tariar and scurf from the enamel, lew or none of them possess the vainable property of cleansing the eavilies or the interstices between the teeth from the food which becomes lodged therein and which is the greatest source of decay. It is the power possessed by "Sozonoxi" alone to dislodge all such deposits, and thus prevent decay, that gives it its greatest value. But in connection with this power, is combined an embalming or antiseptic property and a delicate aromatic fragrance, which makes it really an embalming or antiseptic property and a delicate aromatic fragrance, which makes it really delicate aromatic fragrance, which makes it really delicate aromatic fragrance, which makes it really delicate aromatic fragrance, which makes to make the use of tobacco or spiritis. It in mate such a delicate aromatic tragrance, which makes the such and the second of the such and adults to use it as systematically as they are in the habit of performing their daily ablutions.

Sozonosy has been found a lighly useful wash for the months of invalids, and particularly those who are suffering from fevers, as a few drops, added to a mouthful of water, and well agitated in the mouth, will relieve the tongue and surrounding parts of their dry and feverish coating and will impart a sensation of coolness to the mouth for several hours thereaster.

Sozonosy is as harmless as water, as it contains no achis or celeterious substances. Sold by druggists. ALTHOUGH TOOTH POWDERS AND PASTES

A SORE THROAT OF THE WORST FORM REdisted every remedy until I tried Gilks' Liniment Iodins
of Amonia, which cured me.
SIMEON CONLIF. 10 Second street, A bany, N Y,
Deput 65: Sixth avenue. All druggists sell it.

A .- RUPTURE AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES Successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH (principal of the late firm of Marsh & Co.), at his old office, No. 2 Vesty street, Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church. No connection with any other office in this city.

ALL KINDS OF WIRE SIGNS AND METAL ES-aved Signs made and shipped by HOJER & GRAHAM, ALL THE METAL SPRING AND PINGERPAD blacksmiths are defunct dead as Nebuchadnessar's "brother-in-law." The Efastic TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway, soon "cooked their goose" for them.

A COMPETENT OPERATOR WANTED ON Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, &c., at DR. RIOR'S, 189 Broadway, near Dey street. Coss Cuaz, by mail.

A.—PATENT WIRE SIGNS, ENGRAVED METALs and Brass Signs; Office, Sign and Decorative Painting. UPHAM & CO., 339 Broadway.

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A .- SPRING STYLES GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS ROW ready. BURKE, 214 Broadway (Park Bank Building. A1 FURNITURE BARGAINS. SEE KELTY &

BIRDS OF ALL KINDS ARE RESTORED TO health and song by the celebrated Gloss Biad Man-cina, excellent while moulting brooding, &c. For safe by all druggists and bird dealers; 25c. per bottle. Pre-pared by the SINGER GRAVEL PAPER CO., 562 Hed-son street, New York.

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If years manufacturing a refrigerator for the household.

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The Great Blood Purifier.

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be it seated in the
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,
Corrupting the Solids and vituating the Fluids;
Chronic Rheumatism, Serotula, Glandular Swelling,
Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitie
Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsis, Water
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Skin and Hio Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female
Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Electets, Salt Rheum, Broachitts, Uonsumption, Kinney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, &c. Frice, \$1 per bottle.

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Price, \$1 per bootic.

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DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, perfectly tasteless, eignative content for the cure of insorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, ter Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Coless, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billousness, Billous fulfiammation of the Bowels, Pies and all derangen the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a post the internal viscera.

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street, now proposes to impart to others a knowledge of his 25 years' experience in the treatment of disease by klectricity. Acute and chronic diseases successfully treated by bath and otherwise. DYEING AND ULEANING.—TAKE YOUR DYR-ing and cleaning to the NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices, 98 Duane street, 782 Broadway, 510 Sixth avenue, New York; 166 and 168 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.

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